

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.374

owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere:

(1) From any grid casting facility any gases that contain lead in excess of 0.40 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000176 gr/dscf).

(2) From any paste mixing facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.00044 gr/dscf).

(3) From any three-process operation facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.00044 gr/dscf).

(4) From any lead oxide manufacturing facility any gases that contain in excess of 5.0 milligrams of lead per kilogram of lead feed (0.010 lb/ton).

(5) From any lead reclamation facility any gases that contain in excess of 4.50 milligrams of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.00198 gr/dscf).

(6) From any other lead-emitting operation any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.00044 gr/dscf).

(7) From any affected facility other than a lead reclamation facility any gases with greater than 0 percent opacity (measured according to Method 9 and rounded to the nearest whole percentage).

(8) From any lead reclamation facility any gases with greater than 5 percent opacity (measured according to Method 9 and rounded to the nearest whole percentage).

(b) When two or more facilities at the same plant (except the lead oxide manufacturing facility) are ducted to a common control device, an equivalent standard for the total exhaust from the commonly controlled facilities shall be determined as follows:

$$S_e = \sum_{a=1}^N S_a (Q_{sda} / Q_{sdT})$$

Where:

$S_e$  is the equivalent standard for the total exhaust stream.

$S_a$  is the actual standard for each exhaust stream ducted to the control device.

$N$  is the total number of exhaust streams ducted to the control device.

$Q_{sda}$  is the dry standard volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas stream from each facility ducted to the control device.

$Q_{sdT}$  is the total dry standard volumetric flow rate of all effluent gas streams ducted to the control device.

### § 60.373 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

The owner or operator of any lead-acid battery manufacturing facility subject to the provisions of this subpart and controlled by a scrubbing system(s) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device(s) that measures and records the pressure drop across the scrubbing system(s) at least once every 15 minutes. The monitoring device shall have an accuracy of  $\pm 5$  percent over its operating range.

### § 60.374 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the lead standards in § 60.372, except § 60.372(a)(4), as follows:

(1) Method 12 shall be used to determine the lead concentration and, if applicable, the volumetric flow rate ( $Q_{sda}$ ) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(2) When different operations in a three-process operation facility are ducted to separate control devices, the lead emission concentration ( $C$ ) from the facility shall be determined as follows:

$$C = \left[ \sum_{a=1}^n (C_a Q_{sdi}) \right] / \sum_{a=1}^n Q_{sda}$$

where:

$C$  = concentration of lead emissions for the entire facility, mg/dscm (gr/dscf).

$C_a$  = concentration of lead emissions from facility "a", mg/dscm (gr/dscf).

$Q_{sda}$  = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from facility "a", dscm/hr (dscf/hr).